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# The Record.

**Muhlenberg County**  
is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL XVI. NO. 16. GREENVILLE KY., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1914. 50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



## ORCHARD TOPICS

**VALUE OF HARDY EVERGREENS**  
Give Warmth and Color to the Farm Garden Which Cannot Be Obtained in Any Other Way.

(By W. H. GARDNER.)  
In winter evergreen trees and shrubs give warmth and color to the garden which cannot be obtained in any other way. Some criticize the growing of laurels, but they grow rapidly and soon create shelter and warmth and the dark foliage tends to make a place cheerful.  
The best laurels are *Rohendipolis* (round leaved) and *Latifolia* (large leaved).  
These are harder than the common laurel, which suffers in very extreme winters.  
Holly, box and yew should not be ignored, because no matter what may be the soil or situation, with fair treatment they will thrive.  
There is considerable variety in the hollies, especially in the color of the foliage. It should be remembered in planting them that there are sexes in the shrub and only the females bear berries. The physiologist has not been able to explain why some kinds should be sexual and others have the organs of reproduction as separate plants.  
Among other evergreens are bush and tree lilies and the *Berberis* family and the *Golden Privets* are charming bush trees and make a very neat division in a garden, but they are not strong enough for a boundary fence.  
Of course we cannot do without cypresses. They give elevation and break up the flat surfaces where many low things are planted. The *Lawson Cypress* in some of its varieties are very effective and the brooms in variety charming.

## LOCATION OF APPLE ORCHARD

Best Soil for Fruit is Deep, Well-Drained Clay Loam—Few Other Most Important Details.

If we are thinking of planting an apple orchard there are a great many things we need to consider. First of all, the soil. Apples will grow on many types of soil, but a really good apple soil is a deep, well-drained clay loam, says a writer in an exchange. It is a depth of three or four feet should be made to determine the subsoil. Clayey or stone clay subsoils are good; sandy subsoils are objectionable. The location of the orchard is very important. Some slope is desirable, although it should not be so steep as to induce surface washing. We need also to be able to drive a horse and wagon all over it, so as to give the necessary spraying and to pick the fruit. The direction of slope is not so important, and we may say that all slopes are about equally good. I would plant one-year budded trees and no others, if I could get those well grown. I would like to have them three to four feet in height. It has often been said that such trees may be suitable for states farther south, but they will not do well here in New England. This is not the case, and the best orchards that I have seen have been developed from such trees.

## FOR GLAZING A GREENHOUSE

New Jersey Man Has Improved Method of Putting in Panes of Glass Without Any Disturbance.

The Scientific American in describing and illustrating a greenhouse glazing method, the invention of F. Van Asche of Jersey City, N. J., says:

The invention provides a roof formed by panes of glass which is smoothed between the sash bars receiving the glass, and in which the panes of glass can be replaced with

out disturbance to the panes lying between the same sash bars. A channel bar is provided between every two consecutive panes of glass lying between the same pair of sash bars. This channel bar is supported by the sash bars and constitutes a bed for putty with which the juxtaposed ends of the panes are sealed.

Applies for Exhibition.  
For exhibition at the fairs, apples should be picked when ripe, as carefully as possible, wrapped in soft paper, and not allowed to become bruised or injured in any way.

Fruit for Market.  
If one is to find a market for fruit when there is an abundance, it must be carefully picked and graded and put on the market in neat packages.

## LIVE STOCK

### SWINE RAISING AS A BUSINESS

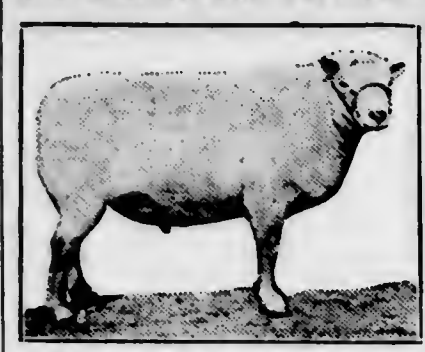
Breeder Should Not Make It Secondary to Farming Operations—Why Many Men Fail.

In a recent discussion of the points to be observed by a hog breeder, W. F. McFadden, secretary of the American Poland China Record association, said:  
The hog man should make hog raising his principal business; he should not make it secondary to his farming operations, and it should be the central idea around which revolve all his active business operations. A hog man should be a hog man 365 days in the year. He criticized those breeders whose enthusiasm was short-lived, urging them to take pride in their business and in every little detail concerning it. He thought that crates should be made light, good and attractive and that stationery should be neat, to the point and indicative of the methods of doing business. He thought good stationery added dignity to the business and made a good impression.  
Concerning what to raise, he said that a good many hog men failed because they did not offer for sale the kind of stock the buyers were wanting to buy. He appreciated that it was an art for any man to recognize what kind of a hog would be in demand and be prepared to supply it. He urged breeders to keep clear of fads and hog bubbles. He believed that salesmanship, says the Oklahoma Farmer, was important and that it was only possible to be a good salesman by having a thorough knowledge of individuality of animals as well as a knowledge of good business practices.  
Talking about feeding and care, he said that a hog should be well bred and that improvement was the result of good care and good feed. There was no success without these and good judgment in selection.

### SOUTHDOWN SHEEP IN FAVOR

One of Most Popular Breeds and Quite Extensively Bred—Furnished Good Quality of Fleeces.

The Southdown is one of our popular mutton breeds and is quite extensively bred. The breed is



Two-Year-Old Southdown Ram.

hornless; the face and legs are of a gray-brown color. The best rams, when fat, often weigh from 175 to 200 pounds, the ewes from 125 to 150. The body is rather blocky. This breed furnishes a fleece of good quality, weighing from six to seven pounds. The wool is rather short, but of medium fine texture. The mutton is of excellent quality. The Southdown ewes often produce two lambs at a birth, and sometimes three. They are a very valuable breed for early lambs as the lambs grow rapidly. The Southdown is an English breed, taking its name from the Southdowns, the broken and hilly lands of Sussex and neighboring counties of England.

### MORE HOG PASTURES NEEDED

Most Reliable Crops Are Rape, Rye, Wheat and Barley—Sown on Specially Prepared Land.

According to the department of agriculture, to produce pork profitably hogs must feed and graze continuously on pastures and crops particularly planted for them. Very seldom is the growing of hogs for slaughter a source of profit, unless proper grazing and feeding methods are followed.  
In the spring, summer and fall there are many crops for pasturing hogs, but during the winter the crops to select from are limited. On almost every farm the production and keeping of hogs in winter is expensive, and generally it is not profitable for the reason that large quantities of corn are fed without products of green crops. More winter grazing is needed, for which many crops are adapted.  
The most reliable are rape, rye, wheat and barley. For grazing purposes these pasturing crops for hogs should be sown on specially well-drained and prepared land, that is either rich or has received a liberal application of manure. Good winter pasturage is not obtained except on the best-drained lands.

Profitable Side Line.  
One factor about the sheep business is worthy of special emphasis. This industry is one of the most profitable side lines that can fit the operations of the general farm. Sheep require little attention during the sowing, haying, cultivating or barvesting seasons elsewhere. It is during periods when the farmer has plenty of leisure that the necessity arises for according the flock additional care and attention.

## DAIRY



### SEPARATOR IS GREAT ASSET

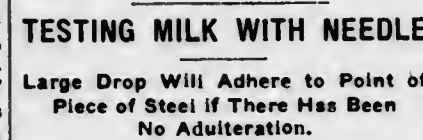
Advent of Machine Was Big Boost for Dairy Business—Cause of Much Inferior Butter.

(By C. B. LANE, Dairyman. Copyright, 1914.)  
In early days farmers set milk on kitchen or pantry shelves to raise cream. After standing twelve to twenty-four hours the cream was skimmed with tin skimmers and set away in a cool place, usually the cellar. Less than one-half to three-fourths of the cream was thus secured. When enough had accumulated a churning was made. Later milk was put in "deep setting" cans kept in well or spring water, and after 12 hours the cream was skimmed, or, in the more improved cans, the skim milk was drawn from the bottom, leaving the cream in the can. Here again one-third of the cream was left in skim milk to be fed to pigs. Thirty years ago the first cream separator was made in this country. The principal of the separator is based on specific gravity of liquids. As the separator bowl revolves at about six thousand revolutions per minute the heavier portion of milk, skim milk, is thrown outside by centrifugal force and discharged, while the lighter portion, cream, is thrown to the center of the bowl and discharged through separate tubes. The advent of separators was a great boost for the dairy business, as it separated practically all cream from milk, preventing waste and making it possible to feed sweet skim milk to stock.  
Types of separators on the market today are legion. It is estimated the sales of separators in the United States amounts to 175,000 per year. These range in capacity from two hundred pounds of milk per hour in the small hand separators to four thousand two hundred pounds in the large power machines and cost from one to six hundred dollars.  
Lately turning slightly the "cream screw" in a separator the cream can be made thick or thin or rich or poor in butter fat, as desired, depending on the amount of skim milk incorporated with it. For example, common table cream of 20 per cent fat or a very rich thick cream contains from fifty to sixty per cent butter fat. One would think a cleaner and better flavored cream would be produced by the introduction of the separator; but, as a matter of fact, the flavor and sanitary qualities of separator cream produced on the average farm are not as good as before, and the quality of butter made in creameries from this separator cream is inferior, largely because the separators are not kept clean.

### TESTING MILK WITH NEEDLE

Large Drop Will Adhere to Point of Piece of Steel if There Has Been No Adulteration.

Good milk should look white, with a yellowish tinge. Bluish milk is poor in fatty matter. Good milk is a little sticky when stirred, and labbers. If water has been put into it it does not labber. If you wish to be sure that the milk is of the proper richness, take a long needle, see that it is clean and



Testing Milk With Needle.

dry, and dip it into the milk an inch or so below the surface. Withdraw it, and if the milk be pure a large drop will adhere to the needle and hang there for some time. But if the milk drops from the needle quickly in several small drops it has certainly been adulterated.  
It should not be forgotten that milk is a germ-carrier, and that even though pure, it may be infected and cause disease.  
Have a Silo.  
If a cow could talk and you would ask what she would have to eat she would answer: "Give me a juicy, succulent food and I will give twice as much milk." The succulent food is supplied in the summer by a good pasture and in the winter by silage. All farmers should have a silo.

Cause of Scours.  
Scours is usually caused by having the milk too cold or too hot, or by feeding irregularly. Filthy quarters and dirty pails will also cause scours.

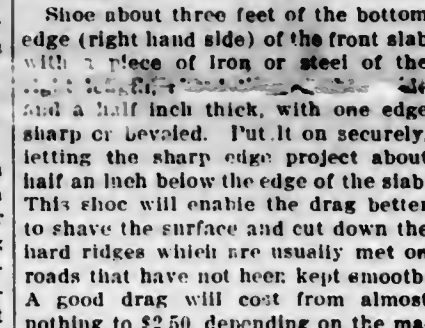
## FOR BETTER ROADS



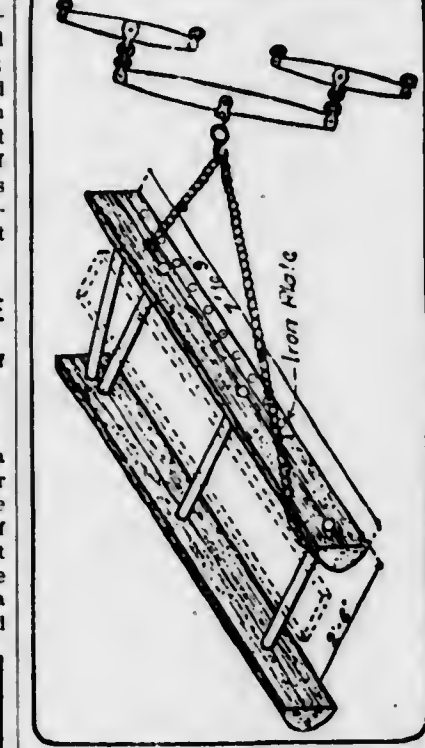
### MAKING A SPLIT LOG DRAG

Anyone Can Make One to Cost From Almost Nothing to \$250, Depending on Materials Used.

A subscriber in Latah county, Idaho, asks us to give him a plan for making a split log drag for working the roads in his county, and also wants to know how to use one, says the Western Farmer.  
The drag may be made of a log, say eight feet long and 12 inches through, split in the middle, or of two pieces of sawed oak or other substantial wood, 2 by 8 inches. After a log is split, giving two flat, faced slabs, bore three two-inch holes in each slab, as shown in drawing, connect the slabs, facing the same direction, with three stakes or rounded 3 by 3s long enough to leave three feet of space between the slabs after the connecting pieces have been driven into the holes. Two or three planks can be nailed to these pieces, affording a place for the driver to stand, and, at the same time, strengthening the drag. Use a chain or strong rope for attachment to the double-tree. Supporting the drag, to face west, and assuming that a chain is used, fasten one end of the chain to or around the left hand outside connecting brace, letting the chain pass over the top of the slab. If attached to the face of the slab, near the left hand end, the chain would interfere with the movement of dirt toward that end of the drag. The drag is run at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that dirt can be thrown toward one side. The other end of the chain must be fastened to the face of the front slab near where the right hand connecting piece comes through, and not around the connecting piece, as it is in the illustration.  
Shoe about three feet of the bottom edge (right hand side) of the front slab with a piece of iron or steel of the size of a shoe, one inch thick, with one edge sharp or beveled. Put it on securely, letting the sharp edge project about half an inch below the edge of the slab. This shoe will enable the drag better to shave the surface and cut down the hard ridges which are usually met on roads that have not been kept smooth. A good drag will cost from almost nothing to \$250, depending on the ma-



Split Log Drag.



Log Drag.

terial and construction, and last five to ten years. Anybody can make one. Roads should be dragged 10 or 12 times a year. The time is after each soaking rain, so that the drag will form a smooth mud coat on the surface. When the frost is leaving the ground is an excellent time; the drag should be in use from then until winter. The work does not interfere with ordinary farming operations, as when it is the right time to drag the soil is too wet or the conditions unsuited for many kinds of field work. It is difficult to invent a good excuse for not dragging. Used at the right time and with proper frequency on practically all types of earthy soils and those of the clayey or rolling sections, the drag will make roads smooth, hard and convex—the three fundamental characteristics of an ideal dirt road. The process will form a sort of shell or casing over the surface which will shed water like a roof, and by distributing travel over the entire area, instead of confining it to the center, the shell will constantly increase in solidity. At the outset, dragging cannot be done so rapidly as when the road has been shaped up by several sweeps of the drag; after this preliminary work, the job can be done in half the time originally required. Any boy and farm team can operate the drag.

Listen and Build.  
One good road is worth a dozen arguments in favor of better highways, and therefore the people should listen to the arguments and then build.

## DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

IF YOU ARE TOO SICK TO WORK AND YOUR WIFE IS WEAK AND AILING THERE'S HOPE AND HELP FOR YOU BOTH IN

## ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

They build up the run-down; they strengthen the weak; they invigorate tired and worn-out people. They're unequalled for dyspepsia and indigestion, constipation and malaria, biliousness and jaundice. They're a blessing to women who suffer from backache, headache, fainting or dizzy spells and a boon to all sufferers from kidney troubles. TRY THEM.

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Eyes Tested. Glasses Fitted.  
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French Lick and West Baden Springs.

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Let Mac fix your clock—or watch  
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DEPOY, KENTUCKY

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## STOMACH TROUBLE FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.  
Pomeroy, Ky.—In interesting advice from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it. I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it. I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me." Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package today. Only a quarter.

Victors, Victorolas, records and needles at ROARK'S.







# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

*Is the Housewife's  
Greatest Help.*

**W**HAT so tempting to the  
laggard appetite as a  
light, flaky, fruit short cake or  
a delicate hot biscuit?

Royal makes the perfect  
short cake, biscuit and muffin,  
and improves the flavor and  
healthfulness of all risen flour-  
foods.

It renders the biscuit, hot-  
bread and short cake more di-  
gestible and nutritious, at the  
same time making them more  
attractive and appetizing.

Royal Baking Powder is in-  
dispensable for the preparation  
all the year round of perfect  
foods.

## I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
122 Louisville Express.....	11:25 am
102 Cincinnati Express.....	2:20 pm
104 Louisville Limited.....	2:30 pm
126 Central City accommodation.....	7:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
125 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	8:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation.....	12:05 pm
101 New Orleans special.....	3:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville passenger only).....	1:15 am

Nov. 2, 1913. W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.

## TO THE OLD CONFEDERATE FLAG.

O, blood bespattered banner, on you no  
more will gleam  
At dawn upon the battlefield, the sun's  
first rosy beam:

*For you no more the soldier in grand pa-*

*For you no more in danger the prisoner*

*lonely yearn;*

*No more when night time darkens the*

*deadly scenes of woe*

*Will you in martial glory upon the breezes*

*blow.*

*Though gory, torn and tattered your times*

*of service past,*

*You bring again the memory of days too*

*bright to last.*

*For when the merry May time ends with*

*Memorial Day*

*You mingle with the grave-grass o'er one*

*who wore the gray.*

*And those unused to warfare stand silently*

*and gaze:*

*Upon your would-be splendor and dream*

*of other days.*

*L.*

*Local Mention.*

Where are the vacation hopes of

yesteryear?

Vote for the school bond issue on

June 6.

Mr. Felix Martin was in Dawson

Springs last Sunday.

Read the franchise ordinance in

this issue of this paper.

Mr. R. H. Bridges is in Dawson

Springs on extended stay.

Saturday is a legal holiday, and

will be observed by the banks.

Mr. C. G. Bridges of Drakesboro

was here Monday, and drove home

in a new Ford touring car.

Messrs. T. N. Belcher and R. O.

Pace were in Bowling Green on

political affairs the latter part of the

week.

Messrs. I. W. and Fred Irvin and

families motored to Madisonville

last Sunday spending the day with

relatives.

Oh, you Calomel get out of the

way and let LIV-VER-LAX do the

work. Purely vegetable. Ask G.

E. Countzler.

There will be a decoration of the

soldiers graves in the Evergreen and it is

hoped there will be a generous re-

sponse to the call for flowers.

Try Heinz Bulk mince meat: nothing

better for pies. C. M. Howard

& Co.

## AN ORDINANCE.

Granting to the Central City, Greenville & Drakesboro Railway the right to construct, maintain and operate a single or double track Electric Railroad in the city of Greenville, beginning at the west corporate boundary line and extending east in the center of Depot Street with a single track with necessary turnouts, to College Street; thence south on College Street as far as Main Cross Street, then Southwest on Main Cross Street approximately 650 feet crossing private property the east side of public square.

Be it ordained by the Board of Council of the City of Greenville:

Section 1. That the Central City, Greenville and Drakesboro Railway (hereinafter called the Railway) is hereby granted the right to construct, maintain and operate a single or double track Electric Railroad in the City of Greenville over and along the following route, namely:

Beginning at the west corporate boundary line of said City in Depot Street, thence East over said Street to College Street, thence South on College Street to Main Cross Street, thence Southwest on Main Cross Street approximately 420 feet East of the East side of the Public Square, and including the triangular piece of ground approximate 260 feet by 150 feet by 165 feet, which lies in the bend of Main Cross Street approximate 420 feet East of the East side of the Public Square. The Railroad to continue from the South side of Main Cross Street on private right of way to its terminal, or if so desired to stop its line, at the South side of Main Cross Street and erect its depots on the triangular lot above mentioned.

Section 2. The said Railway shall have the right to construct and maintain switches, turnouts or meeting points whenever and where ever same may be proper and suitable for the operation of said Railway.

Section 3. Said Railway shall be operated by electric power, and the authority hereby granted shall embrace and include the right to erect in and along the Streets aforesaid such poles and wires as may be necessary and suitable for the construction, maintenance and operation of said Railway.

Section 4. The said Railway tracks shall be located and constructed in a suitable manner as may be directed by the Board of Council, and to use not less than Seventy (70) Pound Standard "T" Rails, and other Standard material.

Section 5. The Railway shall indemnify and hold same harmless the City of Greenville against any claim or claims of persons or property by reason of the construction and operation of said Railway.

Section 6. Grant herein shall be perpetual, but shall not preclude the City of Greenville from granting to another Railway Company, or companies, a right to construct and maintain a railway over other Streets in the City of Greenville.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Filed April 13, 1914.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Greenville, that section 2 of the ordinance granting to the Central City, Greenville & Drakesboro Railway Company the right to construct, maintain and operate a single or double track electric railroad over certain streets in the city of Greenville, introduced April 13, 1914, be amended by striking out the whole of section 2 thereof, and inserting in lieu of said section 2 the following:

"That said railroad company shall have the right to construct and maintain switches, turn outs or meeting points in the streets mentioned, whenever and wherever same may be proper and suitable for the operation of said railroad; provided such switches, turn outs or meeting places are constructed at such places on said streets mentioned as will not interfere with public traffic and travel. The track or tracks, switches and turn outs of said railroad company shall not be elevated above the surface of the streets, and the same shall be laid to conform to the established and to be established grades of the streets, and in such manner as to be no impediment to the ordinary use of the streets and the passage of wagons, carriages and other vehicles upon, along or across its tracks, with suitable bridges at all of the gutters so as to permit the free flow of water in and along said gutters, and the said rail-

road company shall build and keep in repair so much of said streets as shall be taken up or occupied by its said track, or tracks, or switches or turnouts, and two feet on the outside of each rail thereof, and keep the same in good repair; and in the event of its failure so to do after reasonable notice, the mayor and council may have such work done and charge the cost thereof to the Railroad Company."

Be it further ordained that section 3 of said ordinance be amended by adding thereto the following:

"Said poles shall be erected at such places and in such manner as the Board of Council may direct, and the location thereof shall at all times be under the supervision of said Board of Council, and under no circumstances shall they be placed in such manner as will interfere with the drainage of said streets or with travel or traffic along said streets, and shall in all instances be placed between the gutters and side walks, and the city of Greenville shall be held harmless against loss or damage of any kind or character, including costs and attorney fee incident to and resulting from any injury to person or property growing out of such condition of said poles or wires, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Said railroad shall be operated by electric power, and the authority hereby granted shall give power to said railroad company to erect in and along the streets aforesaid such poles and wires as may be necessary and suitable for the construction, maintenance and operation of said railroad. Said poles shall be erected at such places and in such manner as the Board of Council may direct, and the location thereof shall at all times be under the supervision of said Board of Council, and under no circumstances shall they be placed in such manner as will interfere with the drainage of said streets, or with travel or traffic along said streets, and shall in all instances be placed between the gutters and sidewalks, and the City of Greenville shall be held harmless against loss or damage of any kind or character, including cost and attorney fee incident to and resulting from any injury to person or property growing out of such condition of said poles or wires."

Be it further ordained that section 4 of said ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the whole thereof and inserting in lieu of said section 4 the following:

"The said railroad track shall be located and constructed in suitable and proper manner as herein directed, considering always the convenient use of said streets by the traveling public, and in the construction of said tracks said railroad company shall not use less than 70 pound "T" rails, and shall use all other standard material."

Be it further ordained that said ordinance be amended by striking therefrom all of section 5 thereof, and inserting in lieu of said section 5 the following:

"The said railroad company shall indemnify and hold safe and harmless the city of Greenville against loss or damage of every kind and character, including cost and attorney fee, incident to and resulting from any injury to person or property growing out of the construction, maintenance or operation of said railroad."

Be it further ordained that said ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the whole of section 6 thereof and inserting in lieu of said section 6 the following:

"The grant herein shall be perpetual, but shall not preclude the City of Greenville from granting another railroad company, or companies, the right to construct, and maintain a railroad, or railroads, over or along any other street or streets in said city of Greenville, or across any of the streets herein named."

Be it further ordained that said ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the whole of section 7 thereof, and inserting in lieu of said section 7 the following:

"If said railroad company shall not construct said railroad along and over the streets hereinabove named, and have the same in operation with cars running thereon by July 1, 1914, then and in that event this ordinance shall be and become null and void, and said railroad company shall have no rights here under whatever."

Adopted May 19, 1914.

T. J. SPARKS, Mayor.

DREY L. ROARK, City Clerk.

G. E. Countzler is headquarters

for LIV-VER-LAX.

# NOTICE OF ELECTION

Pursuant to an order duly made by the trustees of Greenville Graded White Common School District, number 14, an election will be held at the court house in Greenville, Kentucky, on Saturday, June 6, 1914, between the hours of six A. M. and 4 P. M., at which election the sense of the legally qualified voters of said district will be taken upon the proposition as to whether or not said district shall issue bonds not in excess of the amount authorized by law, and in no event to exceed \$6500.00, for the purpose of building, repairing and equipping suitable buildings for the use of said district.

T. J. SPARKS,  
T. B. PANNELL,  
H. C. LEWIS,  
G. C. MORGAN,  
JOHN J. WALTON.

What you want in paint is one that flows  
freely from the brush, that spreads evenly, but  
has enough body to stay spread.

You can shut your eyes and tell from the  
feel of the brush, as you paint, that

## Hanna's Green Seal Paint

It is full-bodied, smooth, elastic and tenacious.  
You can feel it cling to the wood, and in  
after years you can see it cling.

There is no secret about making good,  
durable paint. The formula is on every can  
of the Green Seal Paint.

FOR SALE BY

G. M. DEXTER & CO., Greenville, Ky.



## Mrs. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Marries.

Information was received here a few days ago that Mrs. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., was married in San Marcos, Texas, last week to a Mr. Barbour. At the last term of the circuit court here she was granted a divorce from Hon. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., and her early marriage was a surprise to the people here.

If you want anything in finish for furniture or interior woodwork, we have it.

C. M. Howard & Co.

Mrs. John S. Brizendine is in Owensboro on a visit to her mother.

Mr. Otto A. Rother has sent a mounted and framed map of Muhlenberg county recently issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, and it is on display at Roark's store. It is one of the most valuable maps ever seen here as it shows all roads, streams, bridges, fords, ponds, timber and mineral sections, and many other matters of information.

Wanted—Partner with \$600 in excellent county right proposition. Splendid possibilities. Full investigation. Address W. S. 308 Inter-Southern Bldg. Louisville, Ky.

Mr. E. A. Cohen has moved to the residence formerly occupied by Rev. Z. J. Amerson. Mr. Estill Mann has moved into the house on Main cross street that Mr. Cohen moved from.

Mr. John Meyerhoefer, of Bak ersport was here on business on the first of the week.

Having machine repairs, supplies, Roark.

Complete lines at Roark's.

**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**  
The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes. The Standard Remedy for the Feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere. See Sample Bottle. Address, Allen S. Dimick, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Costs Only 25c at Druggists, or mail 25c to Dr. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Mother! Hesitate no longer, but save the health and life of your child, as thousands have done, by giving these powders. TEETHINA is easily given and quickly counteracts and overcomes the effects of the summer's heat upon teething children.



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### A FIDDLE AND A CIRCUS

By MICHAEL J. PORTER.

The gossip of Gloversville had it that Deacon Pogram, widower, and Mrs. Mary Moreton, widow, were engaged to be married.

The gossip was a little premature. The couple had been courting for a year, but they were not engaged yet. With all respect for the widow, it may be said that it wasn't her fault. Deacon Pogram was a careful, prudent man.

When the deacon married he selected a woman who looked so meek and humble that he believed she would not resent a box on the ear occasionally. The first time he started the boxing game he discovered that he had made an awful blunder. It was his ears that got the cuffing. He was, therefore, going slow in regard to the widow.

Both the deacon and the widow were members of the same church, but there was a difference in the way they lived their religious. The deacon believed in all sorts of hell-fires for a man that went out to gather huckleberries on a Sunday, or failed to see the end of a dog fight on any week day, and the widow figured that she could even attend a straw-ride or a barn dance and yet secure her golden harp when the time came to call for it.

The deacon knew that she had liberal ideas, but he had let that matter alone. All being ready at last, he called to bring about the climax. At the gate he was almost turned to stone. He caught the strains of a fiddle from within the house.

The deacon knuckled against the shock and knocked on the door.

The widow opened it. She had the fiddle in her hand as bold as brass.

"Why good evening, deacon?"

He glared at her in silence.

"I was just practicing my exercises. What's the matter?"

"That—that fiddle!"

"Yes, it's a fiddle, and I am going to learn to play. You seem astonished."

"A fiddle here in this house?" he gasped.

"The Widow Moreton deprecating to such depravity! Why—"

"—and your point, deacon?"

"—as she laid the instrument down."

"What is there wrong about learning to play the fiddle?"

"It is played at dances!"

"If you came here this evening to dance, I would have a harmless fiddle, and you would go away again!"

"I can, and will! Thank heaven, it is not too late! We are not pledged!"

"And I, too, am thankful for that!"

And Deacon Pogram stalked out.

After a week he thought to strengthen his position by going to his pastor and asking:

"Pastor, doesn't our religion teach us that the fiddle is a thing to beware of?"

"No, I can hardly say that it does," was the reply.

"And it isn't one of the wives of as-tan?"

"No more than the piano or the harp."

"But if a woman learns to play the fiddle?" persisted the deacon.

"Many of them do."

"But, pastor, the Bible don't mention that they have fiddles in heaven. It only speaks of harps."

"I know, Brother Pogram, but I'm not so sure that they didn't call a fiddle a harp in those ancient days."

The deacon went home and kicked the wretched door because the dog wasn't handy.

The good man struggled with himself for a couple of days and then decided to meander past the widow's house. He would not stop, but just meander. But he did stop when he reached the gate. He was going right on when he saw that the upper hinge was loose. He was gazing at it when the woman came to the door and said:

"Oh, deacon, are you going to take me to the circus next week?"

"What?" he shouted; and when she had repeated her query he exclaimed: "The fiddle first and the circus next!"

"But what's the matter with the circus?"

"What's the matter with everybody going to the bottomless pit together! Widow Moreton, this is too much—too much!"

"But I shall go by myself!"

And go she did, when the day came, and the deacon was so mad about it that he wouldn't even stand at his gate and see the elephants go past. He continued mad for three days and then went to his pastor.

"Did you preach a sermon against that circus last Sunday? I was not feeling well, and was not at church."

"Why, no, I didn't," was the reply.

"Did you warn the people that satan was luring them?"

"Brother Pogram, I was there with my whole family!"

"You—you can't mean it!"

"But I do. Yes, we were there and saw both the circus and the menagerie, and if satan was around he was in a back cage somewhere! And I am going to the ball game tomorrow!"

Deacon Pogram walked straight from the pastor's house to that of the Widow Moreton's, and without waiting to remove his hat or sit down he said: "Widow, I love you!"

"Yes?"

"Will you marry a—a fool?"

"Do a fiddle and the circus go with him?" she asked.

"Yes, and maybe a barn dance!"

"Then I say 'yes.'"

### FOOD OF MUCH VALUE

THE HUMBLE CABBAGE WORTHY OF GREATER CONSIDERATION.

Writer Who Should Know Points Out the Nourishing Qualities of This Vegetable to Those With Whom It Agrees.

The ordinary cabbage contains nearly 2½ per cent of protein matter, the chief food principle of meats; about 5 per cent of starches and sugars and digestible fiber; nearly one-half per cent of vegetable fat and some mineral salts. Over 90 per cent is water.

While the nutritive principles contained in cabbage as shown by the above analysis are comparatively small, yet they are considerable, and the vegetable is besides very wholesome for many other reasons, and should on that account form part of all diets.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in diet variety plays a very important part, writes J. A. Husk, M. D., in the Chicago News. Feed the members of your family on the same kind of food day after day and no matter how wholesome they will soon tire of it and will not digest it normally. There is either some psychological basis for this or perhaps a physiological one not yet well understood. Cabbages may be used to furnish variety.

Another factor that makes for wholesomeness in a vegetable like cabbage is that it contains quite a large percentage of mineral salts. These, together with the large residue left by the cabbage in the intestinal tract, stimulate the muscular walls of the latter and in this manner aid in the process of digestion.

Cabbage is obtainable at all seasons of the year and is one of the cheapest vegetables we have. The ways of preparing cabbage are many. It may be boiled or baked. It may be also served as a salad in the form of cold slaw. When subjected to cooking the process should be thorough to render the vegetable tender and digestible. When served raw it should be well washed and cleansed.

Among the many preparations of cabbage a very wholesome one is sauerkraut. In the ripening of sauerkraut large amounts of lactic acid are produced. This process renders the vegetable itself more digestible and the lactic acid germs present are very beneficial to the system. They counteract the decomposition of food in the intestines, thus making sauerkraut actually healthful. Taken from all points of view cabbage is quite a nutritious vegetable, wholesome, healthful and cheap.

Compote of Pears.

Select firm fruit, not too ripe. Wash them and cut in halves lengthwise, and carefully take out the core. Make a sirup in the proportion of two cups of sugar to one of water. When the sirup is boiling put in the pieces of pears and cook until tender. Take them out with a skimmer and arrange in pyramid form, the stem end upon a pretty dish. Slice an unpeeled lemon very thin and put in the sirup. Let the sirup cook until it thickens. Put the lemon slices over the fruit and pour the sirup over all by the spoonful when a little cool. Place the compote where it will become perfectly cold before serving.

Spiced Raisins.

These are very good, served with cold tongue or sliced ham. Make a sirup of two pounds of brown sugar, a pint of vinegar and a teaspoon of cloves and cinnamon. Tie spices in a bag. When it boils skim carefully and pour over it two pounds of the finest raisins and simmer the whole for an hour, or let them stand until almost cold, and then reheat sirup, put in raisins and let them stand where they will keep just below the boiling point, until the raisins are plump and tender, then seal up in glass jars. Prunes can also be used, but must be soaked first.

Coffee Cake.

One cupful of sugar, a half cupful of butter; mix well. Add two well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of raisins seeded and chopped, a half cupful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ground mace and one of ground cloves. Dissolve a quarter teaspoonful of baking soda in a half cupful of cold coffee and add. Mix well, and lastly stir in lightly two cupfuls of finely sifted flour. This will be found excellent and will keep a long time.

Jelly Fritters.

Make a batter of two eggs, a pint of milk and a pint bowl of flour. Beat it light; put a tablespoonful of lard or beef dripping in a frying pan and add a saltspoonful of salt, making it boiling hot. Put in the batter by the large spoonful, not too close. When one side is delicate brown turn the other. When done place on a dolly-covered dish. Put a dessert spoonful of jelly on each fritter.

Yellow Croquettes.

Mix two cupfuls of hot rice potatoes with two tablespoonfuls of butter, the beaten yolks of three eggs, one-half teaspoonful salt and a dash of cayenne. Shape into tiny croquettes, roll in flour, fry in deep fat.

Pecan Pralines.

Three cups brown sugar, one cup milk, butter size of walnut boiled to soft ball. Add one cup chopped pecans and beat the mixture until it is stiff, then pull into rough bits and put on platters to cool.

### THE KITCHEN CABINET



It is true that often the things we hope for, fail to put in an appearance, but think of the wonderful compensation we get in the good things that appear so unexpectedly.—Lloyd.

#### CURATIVE FRUIT JUICES.

In Wiley M. Fletcher Berry's work on "Fruit Juices" there are some delicious recipes for the use of fruits and at this season of the year when the blood needs toning after the winter it will be well to observe some of the good uses to which the juices of fruits may be put.

**Baked Lemon or Orange**—Bake a lemon or an orange in the oven until soft and eat it hot with or without sugar just before retiring. Skip the evening meal and follow the fruit treatment with a good drink of water. This should be followed up for several nights in succession. This is an excellent remedy for colds.

**Elder Egg Nogg**—To one egg whipped and sweetened slightly with sugar add a glass of elder, sprinkled with grated nutmeg and serve with shaved ice or serve hot.

**Flaxseed Lemonade**—An old-fashioned and effective remedy for cold is this laxative drink. Pour a quart of boiling water over a cupful of flaxseed. Add the juice of two lemons and sugar as required. Let steep in a covered jar for several hours and drink hot, thinned with boiling water if so desired, just before retiring.

**Italian Cure for Malaria**—Slice thin one lemon, rind and all, and place in a saucepan. Over this pour one and a half pints of cold water and cook down to half a pint, then strain through a coarse cloth, so that some of the pulp goes through. Let stand until cool and drink fasting. This should be kept up for several days.

**Lemon for Headache**—The juice of a large lemon squeezed into a small cup of strong black coffee with no sugar will often prevent or cure a headache.

Using lemon with tea is not a tad or fancy, but a wise combination as the citric acid of the lemon offsets the tannic acid in the tea, rendering it refreshing and wholesome.

The lemon is valuable for purifying the blood and toning the system. It acts directly on the liver, cools the blood and some physicians claim it drives away typhoid germs.

Next to the citrus fruits the pineapple is found to be most beneficial in its effects on the human system. It is rich in mineral salts and contains an active substance which has the power of digesting proteins.

Nellie Maxwell.

### THE KITCHEN CABINET



AL that you have that you cherish, all that is big and fine and worth while, all that means most to you, was believed in by one set of Optimists and achieved by another.

#### A CHAPTER ON NUTS.

The housewives are certainly falling in line with the progressive movement in regard to the menus using nuts, as our reports tell us of the thousands of bushels of increase each year in the United States' consumption.

The black walnut heads the list in nutritive value, is rich in oil and liked by many, although its strong flavor is not liked at first.

In any locality the nut that is there found in plenty should be used as a large part of the diet. The hickory nut is a most delicately flavored nut and most nutritious. When very dry if they are dipped in boiling water and allowed to stand a while before cracking the meats will come out in much better shape.

**Walnut Loaf**—Take a pint of dry bread crumbs, one and a half cupfuls of chopped nuts (do not grind them, as it makes them oily and really spoils the flavor if not used at once), season well with salt, add a bit of sage, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one beaten egg and sufficient boiling water to moisten. Form into a long loaf and bake in a granite pan.

**Peanut Meatloaf**—Mix well a cupful of cornstarch in two cupfuls of tomato juice, add two cupfuls of peanut butter and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Stir for five minutes, then steam for five hours.

**Stuffed Potatoes**—Bake nice, smooth, even-sized potatoes, remove the potato and season well with salt, pepper and butter and a generous portion of ground or chopped nuts. Refill the shells, heat and serve at once.

**Peanut Soup**—Soak a pint and a half of shelled peanuts over night in two quarts of water. In the morning add three quarts of water, a bay leaf, a piece of celery, a slice of onion and a blade of mace. Cook five hours very slowly, put through a sieve, add seasonings and a cupful of cream and serve very hot.

Nellie Maxwell.

## Our Name

has been before the public for 30 years, most of the time right on the spot where we are now located.

## Our Aim

constantly has been to sell the best goods in our lines, at the most reasonable prices. Our services are of the highest grade, our wares the best, and our equipment compares with the best of the larger cities. We endeavor constantly to increase our usefulness.

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ORIEEN L. ROARK, Manager

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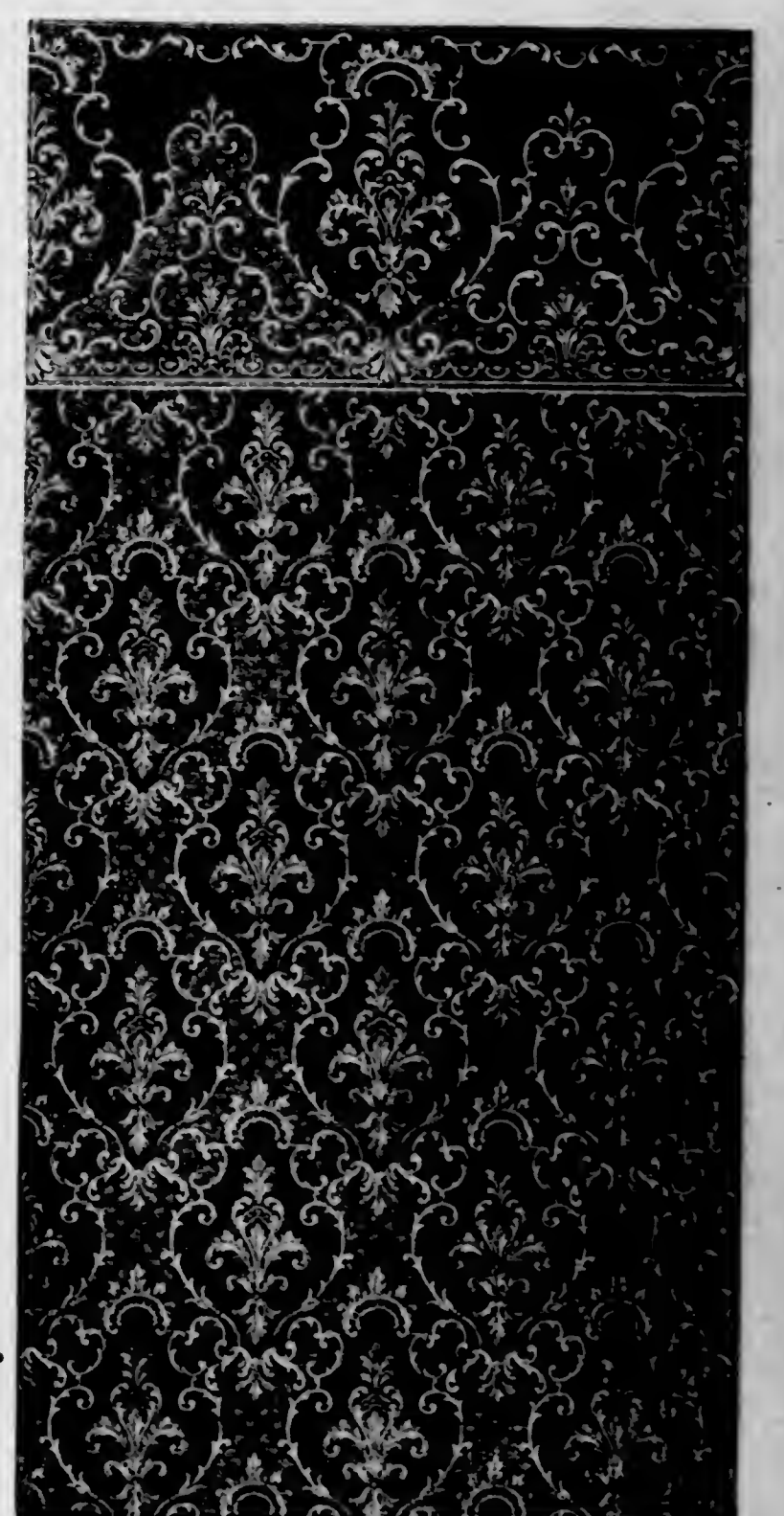
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